

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

United States of America,

**Plaintiff**

Robert Kane, et al.,

## Defendants

Case No. 2:13-cr-250-JAD-VCF

**ORDER RE: MOTIONS TO  
EXCLUDE EXPERT TESTIMONY**

[126, 127, 131, 137, 147,  
149, 161 & 166]

9 Defendants in this Hobbs Act extortion-conspiracy case move to preclude the testimony of  
10 ATF Special Agent John Carr, offered by the government to testify about the violent, criminal  
11 propensities and practices of the Vagos Motorcycle Club, of which the defendants are alleged to be  
12 members. I find that the bulk of Agent Carr's proposed expert opinions is irrelevant, unduly  
13 prejudicial, or inadmissible organizational character evidence, so I grant the motions in part.  
14 Because I find that Agent Carr's testimony regarding the Vagos organization's internal structure and  
15 operations—and his insider help with decoding Vagos terms or concepts—may be relevant, however,  
16 I reserve my ruling on these limited topics until after an evidentiary hearing on Agent Carr's  
17 qualifications.

## Background

Defendants Robert Kane, William Congero, Steven Carr, Robert Coleman, Eric Panter, and Thomas McNamara are charged with conspiracy to interfere with commerce by extortion for their alleged roles in the beating and extortion of their former Vagos Motorcycle Club brother, L.T.<sup>1</sup> The government alleges that the defendants lured L.T. to another motorcycle group's clubhouse under the false pretense of needing to "handle" Vagos business. Once L.T. was inside, his Vagos brothers insisted he turn over the title to his car and his gun, beat him, took his wallet and his motorcycle, and demanded L.T. promptly come up with \$5,000.<sup>2</sup> Two weeks later, Congero and Panter tried to break

1 Doc. 1.

<sup>2</sup> *Id.*; Doc. 158 at 2-3.

1 into L.T.'s house while his stepchildren were home alone.<sup>3</sup>

2 At trial, the government intends to offer the testimony of L.T. and of Sean Hall, the President  
 3 of the motorcycle group whose clubhouse L.T. was lured to.<sup>4</sup> It also intends to offer the testimony of  
 4 an outlaw-motorcycle-gang (OMG) expert, John Carr, a special agent with the Bureau of Alcohol,  
 5 Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives. The government's notice of expert testimony discloses that  
 6 "Special Agent Carr will testify as an expert in relation to motorcycle gangs and their propensity to  
 7 commit acts of violence on behalf of the club." It also states that he will opine on these categories of  
 8 evidence:

- 9       1.     that the Vagos "maintain a ready supply of firearms, including handguns, shotguns,  
  10           and semiautomatic assault rifles"—often unregistered to evade law-enforcement  
  11           tracing—"in order to enforce" the Vagos organization's authority;
- 12       2.     that "Vagos membership includes members or former members of a large number of  
  13           street gangs";
- 14       3.     that "Vagos gang members also enforce the authority of the gang by conspiring to  
  15           direct attacks against rival motorcycle gangs, such as the 'Hells Angels,' the  
  16           'POBOBs,' and the 'Banditos'";
- 17       4.     that "Persons in conflict with or who might be perceived to have shown disrespect to  
  18           the gang may be beaten severely or even killed by being kicked repeatedly with steel-  
  19           toed boots, stabbed, or shot," and the group "also directs attacks against witnesses  
  20           who are willing to cooperate with law enforcement";
- 21       5.     that Vagos members are "vigilant to the presence or arrival of rival gang members"  
  22           and "are likely to identify such persons and threaten to beat or kill them";
- 23       6.     that members are rewarded with clothing "patches" for committing murder or other  
  24           acts of violence on behalf of the Vagos;

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 26       <sup>3</sup> Doc. 158 at 3. The factual premise of this case is well detailed in Magistrate Judge Ferenbach's  
  27           order denying defendant Steven Carr's motion to dismiss the indictment for lack of jurisdiction.  
  28       Doc. 82. The parties are familiar with these facts, and I do not find it necessary to recount them here.

<sup>4</sup> Doc. 158 at 8.

- 1           7. that Vagos leadership also controls the activities of its members and enforces its  
 2           authority and internal discipline by assaulting and threatening its own members;  
 3           8. that “A member who is ‘out bad’ may be required to forfeit his property, especially  
 4           his motorcycle, and is subject to attack by active Vagos members”;  
 5           9. “about the structure and hierarchy of a Vagos [OMG] and about the procedure for  
 6           initiation into an OMG”;  
 7           10. that Vagos members pay fees, dues, and “taxes” that are used, in part, to pay legal  
 8           expenses of Vagos members prosecuted for crimes committed on behalf of the group;  
 9           and  
 10          11. that Vagos has a national and international presence, with national leadership  
 11           comprised of Vagos members from different Vagos chapters in California.<sup>5</sup>

12         Defendants<sup>6</sup> move to exclude Agent Carr’s testimony. They contend that Agent Carr is not  
 13         qualified to testify as an expert in the Vagos motorcycle club and that, even if he were, his testimony  
 14         will not aid the jury here because he does not add anything to the facts of this alleged crime that the  
 15         victim and Hall will not supply. They further argue that Agent’s Carr’s proposed testimony is not  
 16         relevant to whether the defendants were involved in the beating and extortion of L.T. and,  
 17         alternatively, that any slight relevance his testimony may have is substantially outweighed by the  
 18         danger that his highly prejudicial hearsay testimony about the collective criminal acts and generally  
 19         bad character of OMGs will result in a guilt-by-association verdict.<sup>7</sup>

20         I exclude the vast majority of Agent Carr’s proposed testimony because (1) it is irrelevant to  
 21         this case, or any marginal relevance is substantially outweighed by the unfairly prejudicial risk of  
 22         painting a defendant guilty by mere association or (2) it is organizational character and bad-acts

24         <sup>5</sup> Doc. 124 at 1–5.

25         <sup>6</sup> Defendant McNamara filed the initial motion to prevent or limit SA Carr’s expert testimony.  
 26         See Doc. 126. Defendants Coleman, Kane, and Panter join in this motion. Docs. 127, 131, 137.  
 27         Defendant Steven Carr filed his own requests to exclude this testimony. Docs. 138 (objections), 147  
 28         (motion in limine). Coleman joins in Carr’s filings. Docs. 149, 161, 166.

<sup>7</sup> Docs. 126, 138, 147.

1 evidence that must be excluded under Rule 404. I carve out of these conclusions Agent Carr's  
2 testimony about the Vagos internal structure and operations, along with any insider help Agent Carr  
3 may provide for decoding OMG terms or concepts. But because Agent Carr's knowledge of the  
4 Vagos organization, specifically, is not evident in his statement of qualifications, an evidentiary  
5 hearing is necessary for me to determine if he is qualified to offer this testimony.

## Discussion

**A. Much of Agent Carr's Proposed Testimony Is Simply Not Relevant to This Prosecution.**

8       Federal Rule of Evidence 702 governs the admissibility of expert-witness testimony.<sup>8</sup> One  
9 requirement for admissibility is that the expert's knowledge "will help the trier of fact to understand  
10 the evidence or to determine a fact in issue."<sup>9</sup> Essentially, this is a relevancy requirement. Evidence  
11 is relevant under FRE 401 if it "has any tendency to make a fact more or less probable than it would  
12 be without the evidence" and "the fact is of consequence in determining the action."<sup>10</sup> Even relevant  
13 evidence may be excluded under FRE 403 "if its probative value is substantially outweighed by a  
14 danger of . . . unfair prejudice, confusing the issues, misleading the jury, undue delay, wasting time,  
15 or needlessly presenting cumulative evidence."<sup>11</sup>

16 The government has not demonstrated that the bulk of Agent Carr's proposed testimony is  
17 relevant to this case or necessary to prove any element of the offense of indictment. For example,  
18 that the Vagos have an arsenal of (often illegal) firearms, enforce the club's authority by conspiring  
19 to direct attacks against the Hells Angels, the POBOBs, and the Banditos, and count former street-  
20 gang members among their ranks (categories 1–3 above) has no relevance to this case. Neither are  
21 the Vagos general initiation procedures (category 9). The general procedures employed by the Vagos  
22 when initiating members are irrelevant; only the procedures employed for L.T. to transfer or "patch  
23 over" to the Vagos club—which L.T. can testify to—have any relevance here. And there is presently

<sup>8</sup> Fed. R. Evid. 702.

<sup>9</sup> Fed. R. Evid. 702(a).

<sup>10</sup> Fed. R. Evid. 401.

11 Fed. R. Evid. 403.

1 no allegation that the defendants perpetrated the acts charged in the indictment with illegal firearms,  
 2 that the Hells Angels, POBOBs, or Banditos were in anyway involved, or that any of the defendants  
 3 is a former street-gang member. Expert testimony on these expert topics must therefore be excluded  
 4 from this prosecution under FRE 401. To the extent Agent Carr's opinions on these issues have any  
 5 relevance, their probative value is substantially outweighed by a danger of unfair prejudice, wasting  
 6 time, or needlessly presenting cumulative evidence, and I exclude these opinions under FRE 403.

7       **B. The Bulk of the Proposed Opinion Testimony Is Inadmissible Hearsay and**  
 8       **Institutional Character Evidence.**

9           Agent Carr's opinions that the Vagos have beaten or killed rivals, cooperators, and even their  
 10 own members; reward themselves with patches for murder and other violent acts;<sup>12</sup> and force  
 11 members who are "out bad" to forfeit their motorcycles and other property (categories 3–8 above)  
 12 are fraught with problems. First, these opinions are based on unverifiable, anecdotal, hearsay  
 13 information, making them particularly unreliable. The source of this information is unclear, but  
 14 appears at best to be a summary of investigations by others that will not be part of the record of this  
 15 case. Presenting it "in the guise of an expert opinion" runs afoul of the Sixth Amendment's  
 16 Confrontation Clause.<sup>13</sup>

17           These opinions would also introduce character evidence in violation of FRE 404(a), which  
 18 provides that "Evidence of a person's character or character trait is not admissible to prove that on a  
 19 particular occasion the person acted in accordance with the character or trait."<sup>14</sup> This character  
 20 evidence has an additional layer of prejudice because it cannot be attributed to any individual  
 21 defendant in this case. Rather, it impugns the character of the Vagos organization as a whole  
 22 and—derivatively—each of its members. Other circuits have held that permitting an officer expert

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 24       <sup>12</sup> The reward-patch evidence is also irrelevant and additionally excludable under FRE 401 and 403  
 25 because there is no allegation that any defendant was rewarded with a patch for the crime of  
 26 indictment.

27       <sup>13</sup> *United States v. Mejia*, 545 F.3d 179, 199 (2d Cir. 2008) (quoting *United States v. Lombardozzi*,  
 28 491 F.3d 61, 72 (2d Cir. 2007)).

29       <sup>14</sup> Fed. R. Evid. 404(a).

1 to testify to a group's "institutional criminality," even when a member of the group "allegedly  
 2 engaged in conduct [that] conformed to [its] reputation," is "'inherently and unfairly prejudicial' and  
 3 would 'deflect the jury's attention from the immediate charges and cause it to prejudge a person with  
 4 a disreputable past, thereby denying that person a fair opportunity to defend against the offense that  
 5 is charged.'"<sup>15</sup> The Ninth Circuit has relied on this sister-circuit authority when similarly suggesting  
 6 that testimony about a gang's or criminal group's collective criminal activities or generic criminality  
 7 and violent disposition may not be introduced "so as to infect the trial with the threat of 'guilt by  
 8 association.'"<sup>16</sup>

9       This evidence additionally runs afoul of FRE 404(b), which precludes "Evidence of a crime,  
 10 wrong, or other act . . . to prove a person's character in order to show that on a particular occasion  
 11 the person acted in accordance with the character."<sup>17</sup> As the Eighth Circuit panel explained in *United*  
 12 *States v. Roark*<sup>18</sup> when reversing a conviction it deemed infected by Hells Angels guilt-by-  
 13 association references:

14           Evidence of uncharged misconduct to show criminal propensity is  
 15 inadmissible not because it is logically irrelevant, but because it is  
 16 inherently and unfairly prejudicial. It deflects the jury's attention from  
 17 the immediate charges and causes it to prejudge a person with a  
 18 disreputable past, thereby denying that person a fair opportunity to  
 defend against the offense that is charged. Therefore, the  
 government's attempt to tie Appellant's guilt directly to his association  
 with the Hells Angels Motorcycle Club constitutes reversible error.

19 The Ninth Circuit similarly cautioned in *Kennedy v. Lockyer*<sup>19</sup> that "[e]vidence of gang membership  
 20 may not be introduced . . . to prove intent or culpability," and "the use of gang membership evidence  
 21 to imply 'guilt by association' is impermissible and prejudicial."

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 23       <sup>15</sup> *United States v. Street*, 548 F.3d 618, 632 (8th Cir. 2008) (quoting *United States v. Roark*, 924  
 24 F.2d 1426, 1434 (8th Cir. 1991)).

25       <sup>16</sup> *United States v. Santiago*, 46 F.3d 885, 889 (9th Cir. 1995) (quoting *Roark*, 924 F.2d at 1434).

26       <sup>17</sup> Fed. R. Evid. 404(b).

27       <sup>18</sup> *Roark*, 924 F.2d at 1434.

28       <sup>19</sup> *Kennedy v. Lockyer*, 379 F.3d 1041, 1055 (9th Cir. 2004).

1       The government has not demonstrated that the Vagos organization's general reputation or  
 2 propensity for violence has any relevance to an element of this Hobbs Act offense that could save  
 3 these opinions from exclusion under FRE 404. The defendants are charged with conspiracy to  
 4 interfere with commerce by extortion.<sup>20</sup> To prove this crime, the government must demonstrate  
 5 extortion—"the obtaining of property from another, with his consent, . . . under color of official  
 6 right"<sup>21</sup>—"and a nexus between [the] defendant[s'] acts and interstate commerce."<sup>22</sup> This is not a  
 7 racketeering case in which evidence of the practices and habits of a criminal organization are  
 8 necessary to prove an enterprise or another element of the charged offense. The only utility the  
 9 government has demonstrated that this reputation evidence would serve is to imply that the  
 10 defendants—all Vagos members—acted in conformity with the organization's reputed propensity for  
 11 violence when they beat and extorted L.T. and attempted to break into his home. Indeed, the  
 12 government expressly states that "Carr's testimony is directly related to the charged offense because  
 13 the defendants acted in accordance with their roles in Vagos and as active members of the Vagos  
 14 OMG" in committing the instant offense.<sup>23</sup> Permitting this opinion evidence would "imply 'guilt by  
 15 association,'" which would be "impermissible and prejudicial."<sup>24</sup>

16 **C.     Although Testimony about the Vagos Internal Structure and Operations Are Relevant,  
 17 an Evidentiary Hearing Is Necessary to Determine Agent Carr's Qualification to Offer  
 It.**

18       Testimony about the hierarchical structure of the Vagos organization; its collection of fees,  
 19 dues, and taxes; and Vagos's international and national presence (portions of categories 9–11) is,  
 20 however, relevant to this case. The government's theory of this case is that L.T. was originally a  
 21 member of the American Cruisers Motorcycle club. Both Vagos and American Cruisers are

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 23     <sup>20</sup> Doc. 1.

24     <sup>21</sup> *United States v. Renzi*, 769 F.3d 731, 742 (9th Cir. 2014) (quoting 18 U.S.C. §1951(b)(2)).

25     <sup>22</sup> *United States v. Atcheson*, 94 F.3d 1237, 1240 (9th Cir. 1996), as amended on denial of reh'g (Oct.  
 26 3, 1996).

27     <sup>23</sup> Doc. 159 at 4.

28     <sup>24</sup> *Kennedy*, 379 F.3d at 1055.

1 members of the Confederation of Clubs, a conglomerate of motorcycle clubs and OMGs whose  
 2 members pay dues and have other obligations to the Confederation.<sup>25</sup> After the Las Vegas chapter of  
 3 the American Cruisers was disbanded, Vagos president, defendant Kane, decided to “patch over”  
 4 L.T. and defendant Panter into Vagos. The two new Vagos members then rode their motorcycles to  
 5 California to pick up their new patches. L.T. could not afford the \$750 fee for his patch, so Kane  
 6 fronted the money.<sup>26</sup> L.T. became further indebted to his Vagos brothers when they posted his bail  
 7 for carrying a concealed weapon without a permit, and he nevertheless refused to participate in a  
 8 mortgage fraud scheme with them.<sup>27</sup> The defendants then lured L.T. to the Black Knightz OMG  
 9 clubhouse on the premise that his assistance was needed to help get the Black Knights to pay their  
 10 club “taxes.” When he arrived, defendants beat him; demanded the title to his car, gun, and cash;  
 11 and took his Harley-Davidson motorcycle.<sup>28</sup>

12 Agent Carr’s proposed testimony about the national and international presence of Vagos  
 13 (based on chapter and leadership locations) and what club dues and taxes mean in the OMG context  
 14 is relevant and may be helpful to the jury’s understanding of the facts of this case. These concepts  
 15 are, in some ways, unique to the OMG organizations and beyond the ken of the average juror.  
 16 Courts generally recognize that officer-experts may properly decode abstract terminology or esoteric  
 17 notions uniquely utilized by particular organizations and can explain operations and structure.<sup>29</sup> As  
 18 the Second Circuit cautioned when examining the trending use of officer experts in *United States v.*  
 19 *Mejia*, this type of expertise “must be limited to those issues where sociological knowledge is  
 20 appropriate. An increasingly thinning line separates the legitimate use of an officer expert to  
 21 translate esoteric terminology or to explicate an organization’s hierarchical structure from the

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 23 <sup>25</sup> See Doc. 82 at 2–3.

24 <sup>26</sup> *Id.* at 4.

25 <sup>27</sup> *Id.* at 4–5.

26 <sup>28</sup> *Id.* at 5.

27 <sup>29</sup> See *Mejia*, 545 F.3d at 191 (collecting cases); *United States v. Freeman*, 498 F.3d 893, 902 (9th Cir. 2007) (approving use of agent to decode drug jargon, but not to provide lay interpretations).

1 illegitimate and impermissible substitution of expert opinion for factual evidence.”<sup>30</sup>

2 It appears that Agent Carr may be qualified to offer testimony about these topics. His  
 3 qualifications are on par with those of experts whom the circuit courts have found qualified. Carr  
 4 has spent the last 17 of his 25 years with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms investigating  
 5 OMGs. He has been a case agent; he has interviewed confidential informants, undercover agents,  
 6 motorcycle gang members, and ex-members, and their wives, girlfriends, and associates.<sup>31</sup> He has  
 7 gone undercover with two OMGs and instructed at—and attended—national and international  
 8 seminars on OMGs.<sup>32</sup> He has also testified in the California and Nevada courts as an OMG expert.<sup>33</sup>

9 Rule 702 charges the district “court with assuring that expert testimony ‘rests on a reliable  
 10 foundation and is relevant to the task at hand.’”<sup>34</sup> But, based on the evidence before the court at this  
 11 time, I cannot conclusively determine that Carr’s testimony about the Vagos organization rests on a  
 12 reliable foundation. Carr’s statement of qualifications describes his 25-year career with the ATF and  
 13 extensive training in firearms, narcotics, and OMGs, but it does not even mention the Vagos  
 14 organization. Although Carr states that he was a fully patched member of an OMG, he does not  
 15 identify it, nor does he provide a basis for the court to conclude that his unique knowledge gained  
 16 during his career gives him the insight he needs on the Vagos operations to provide the Vagos-  
 17 specific testimony that the government has disclosed in these few, relevant categories. Accordingly,  
 18 I reserve my ruling on the admissibility of Carr’s opinions on the limited topics of: (1) the Vagos  
 19 organizational structure and hierarchy; (2) the obligation of Vagos members and members of other  
 20 clubs in the Confederation of Clubs to pay fees, dues, and taxes, and what is meant by these terms  
 21 and concepts; and (3) the national and international presence of the Vagos and its leadership

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 23 <sup>30</sup> *Mejia*, 545 F.3d at 190.

24 <sup>31</sup> Doc. 124-1 at 1.

25 <sup>32</sup> *Id.*

26 <sup>33</sup> *Id.* at 2.

27 <sup>34</sup> *United States v. Hermanek*, 289 F.3d 1076, 1093 (9th Cir. 2002) (quoting *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharm., Inc.*, 509 U.S. 579, 597 (1993)).

1 structure. This ruling is reserved until after I conduct an evidentiary hearing on Carr's qualifications  
2 to provide testimony in these areas. I grant the motion to exclude all other proposed opinions by this  
3 expert.

4 **Conclusion**

5 Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the motions in limine to preclude Special  
6 Agent John Carr's expert testimony [**Docs. 126, 147**] and objections to the government's use of  
7 Special Agent Carr's testimony [**Doc. 138**] are **GRANTED IN PART, DENIED IN PART,**  
8 **SUSTAINED IN PART, AND RESERVED IN PART** as follows:

- 9       • The court defers its ruling on the admissibility of Agent Carr's testimony on the  
10 limited topics of (1) the structure and hierarchy of the Vagos; (2) the obligation of  
11 Vagos members and members of other clubs in the Confederation of Clubs to pay  
12 fees, dues, and taxes, and what is meant by these terms and concepts; and (3) the  
13 national and international presence of the Vagos and its leadership structure until after  
14 an evidentiary hearing on Agent Carr's qualifications to offer opinion testimony on  
15 these topics; and
- 16       • Agent's Carr's proposed expert testimony on all other topics is excluded.

17 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that **Coleman, Kane, and Panter's joinders [Docs. 127, 131,**  
18 **137]** in McNamara's motion in limine to exclude Agent Carr's expert testimony [Doc. 126] are  
19 **GRANTED** to the extent set forth above.

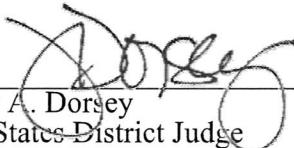
20 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that **Coleman's joinders [Docs. 149, 161, 166]** in Carr's  
21 motion in limine, objections to the government's use of Agent Carr's testimony, and reply in support  
22 of the motion in limine [Docs. 138, 147, 165] are **GRANTED** to the extent set forth above.

23 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that **the court will conduct an evidentiary hearing on**  
24 **Wednesday, July 8, 2015, at 9:30 a.m.** regarding Agent Carr's qualifications to offer expert opinion  
25 testimony on the limited topics of (1) the structure and hierarchy of the Vagos; (2) the obligation of  
26 Vagos members and members of other clubs in the Confederation of Clubs to pay fees, dues, and  
27 ...

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1 taxes, and what is meant by these terms and concepts; and (3) the national and international presence  
2 of the Vagos and its leadership structure.

3 DATED June 19, 2015.

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6 Jennifer A. Dorsey  
United States District Judge

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